

6327

SALES

IL-134-07  
CODE

SH

05000

WASTE PROFILE SHEET CODE



## GENERATOR'S WASTE MATERIAL PROFILE SHEET

GENERAL DIRECTIONS: In order for us to determine whether we can lawfully, safely and environmentally transport, store, treat or dispose of your waste stream, we must ask certain information about your waste. All of the information we seek is necessary, for our purposes and yours. Be complete in your answers; if your response is "none," so indicate. Answers must be in ink or typewritten. Information you provide will be maintained in strictest confidence. Please make a copy of this form for your records, returning the original to the location indicated below.

THIS FORM AND ANY SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION SHOULD BE RETURNED TO:

Midway, IL 60141

C. GROOT

AUTOMATIC DISPOSAL CO.

AUTOMATIC DISPOSAL CO.

6305 OGDEN AVE.

6305 OGDEN AVE.

BERWYN, ILLINOIS 60402

BERWYN, ILLINOIS 60402

1. GENERATOR NAME: Best Foods, A Unit of CPC North America
2. GENERATING FACILITY NAME/ADDRESS/USEPA FACILITY I.D. NUMBER (IF ANY):  
Best Foods, A Unit of CPC North America  
2816 S. Kilbourn Ave., Chicago, IL 60623
3. COMPANY CONTACTS:

GENERAL	<u>Mahesh Amin</u>	TITLE	<u>Assoc. Engr.</u>	PHONE	<u>247-5800</u>
	<u>Vince Guzniczak</u>	TITLE	<u>Purch. Agent</u>	PHONE	<u>247-5800</u>
TECHNICAL	<u>R. A. Pritchard</u>	TITLE	<u>Asst. Q.C.</u>	PHONE	<u>247-5800</u>
		TITLE		PHONE	
4. WASTE NAME: Laboratory Waste
5. PROCESS GENERATING WASTE: Various Laboratory Analysis
6. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - A. PHASES/LAYERS: BILAYERED ☐ MULTILAYERED ☒ NONE ☐
  - B. PHYSICAL STATE AT 70°F: SOLID ☐ SEMI-SOLID ☒ LIQUID ☐  
POWDER ☐ OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_
  - C. SOLIDS: TOTAL (%): 51% TOTAL DISSOLVED (ppm or %): \_\_\_\_\_
  - D. SPECIFIC WEIGHT (AS # PER UNIT): 1.2 to 1.3
  - E. pH: — (Show the following as range of %)

AS: H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	<u>—</u> %	H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	<u>—</u> %
HC1	<u>—</u> %	NaOH	<u>—</u> %
HF	<u>—</u> %	NH <sub>4</sub> OH	<u>—</u> %
HNO <sub>3</sub>	<u>—</u> %	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	<u>—</u> %
OTHER:	<u>—</u> %		<u>—</u> %
	<u>—</u> %		<u>—</u> %
  - F. FLASH POINT: 60 °F (CLOSED CUP TEST ONLY)
  - G. VAPOR PRESSURE (in mm of Hg at 25°C): \_\_\_\_\_
  - H. BTU PER #: \_\_\_\_\_ ASH CONTENT < 10% %
  - I. CHARACTERISTIC COLOR \_\_\_\_\_ DISTINCTIVE ODOR \_\_\_\_\_
  - J. HALOGENATED? 10 % SULFONATED? 5 %
  - K. ALPHA RADIATION AS pCi/l: None

EPA Region 5 Records Ctr.



305126

## 7. WASTE COMPOSITION:

## A. ORGANIC COMPONENTS (WITH RANGES — INDICATE WHETHER % OR ppm)

Vegetable oil	— 30	Pet. Ether	— 10
Solvent Acetone	— 10	Isopropyl Alcohol	— 10
<del>CC-14</del> CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	10	Silver Chloride	— < 1
Toluene	— 10	Water & Inorganic	— 20

(ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAGES IF NECESSARY)

DOES THIS WASTE CONTAIN ENDRIN, LINDANE, METHOXYCHLOR, TOXAPHENE, 2,4-D, 2,4,5-TP SILVEX, OR ANY OTHER ORGANIC COMPOUNDS LISTED BY USEPA AT 40 CFR 261.24? \_\_\_\_\_ IF SO, PLEASE NOTE ABOVE.

## B. HEAVY METALS (WITH ppm RANGES):

TOTAL	TOTAL LEACHABLE	TOTAL	TOTAL LEACHABLE
Ag < 0.5 mg/l	_____	Hg < 0.05 mg/l	_____
As < 0.1 mg/l	_____	Ni < 0.5 mg/l	_____
Ba < .5 mg/l	_____	Pb < 0.5 mg/l	_____
Cd 0.5 mg/l	_____	Se < 0.1 mg/l	_____
Cr 1.5 mg/l	_____	Zn 10 mg/l	_____
Cu < 0.5 mg/l	_____	Other (ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAGES)	_____

(IF YOU HAVE DETERMINED TOTAL LEACHABLES USING USEPA'S "EP TOXICITY TEST PROCEDURE" — AT 40 CFR, PART 261, APPENDIX II — SO INDICATE BY MARKING "EP" AFTER THE RESULT SHOWN ABOVE.)

## C. INORGANIC COMPONENTS (WITH % RANGES):

## OTHER

TOTAL CYANIDE < 0.5 mg/l	%	_____	—	%
FREE CYANIDE	%	_____	—	%
SULFIDE AS: <u>NONE</u>	%	_____	—	%
BISULFITE AS:	%	_____	—	%
SULFITE AS:	%	_____	—	%

(ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAGES IF NECESSARY)

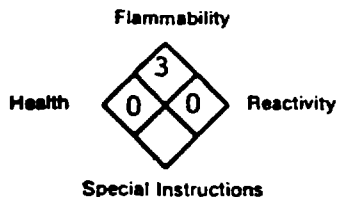
D. DOES THIS WASTE STREAM CONTAIN BIOLOGIC MATERIALS, PATHOGENS, OR ETIOLOGICAL AGENTS? NO IF SO, ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAGES DESCRIBING SUCH MATERIALS.E. IS THE WASTE A PESTICIDE OR PRODUCED BY A PESTICIDE MANUFACTURING PROCESS? NO IF SO, INDICATE WHETHER IT CONTAINS:☐ ORGANOPHOSPHATES — CONTAINING SULFUR ☐ YES ☐ NO☐ CARBAMATES☐ CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS

## 8. HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS AND CHARACTERISTICS

## A. HAZARDOUS PROPERTIES (INSERT NUMBER CODES PER INSTRUCTIONS ON LAST PAGE)

(1) TOXICITY RATING: INHALATION ID DERMAL IA ORAL ID

(2) HAZARD IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM:



B. LIST ANY OTHER ACUTE OR CHRONIC HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH OR ALLEGED TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH HUMAN CONTACT WITH OR EXPOSURE TO THE WASTE: \_\_\_\_\_

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9. REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION OF WASTE

A. IS THIS WASTE A "HAZARDOUS MATERIAL" AS DEFINED BY REGULATIONS OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PURSUANT TO THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION ACT? YES  
(SEE 49 CFR 172.101 AND 173 FOR "HAZARDOUS MATERIALS" LIST AND CHARACTERISTICS.) IF SO, PLEASE ADVISE OF THE FOLLOWING:

- (1) CORRECT SHIPPING DESCRIPTION: Waste Solvents, n.d.s.  
~~Lab Waste - 55 Gallon closed drum~~
- (2) HAZARD CLASS(ES): Flammability Flammable Liquid
- (3) MATERIAL I.D. NO.(S) \_\_\_\_\_

B. DOES THIS WASTE CONTAIN ANY "HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE" AS DEFINED BY REGULATIONS OF THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY PURSUANT TO SECTION 311 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT? \_\_\_\_\_  
(SEE 40 CFR 117 FOR "HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES" AND CATEGORIES.) IF SO, PLEASE ADVISE OF THE FOLLOWING:

(Not Applicable)

- (1) THE NAMES OF EACH HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE PRESENT IN THE WASTE, THE HAZARD CATEGORY (X, A, B, C OR D) AND THE APPROXIMATE CONCENTRATION OF THE SUBSTANCE BY WEIGHT IN THE WASTE:

(ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAGES IF NECESSARY)

C. IS THIS WASTE A "HAZARDOUS WASTE" AS DEFINED BY REGULATIONS OF THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY PURSUANT TO SECTION 3001 OF THE RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT? YES (SEE 40 CFR, PART 261 FOR WHAT IS A "HAZARDOUS WASTE.") IF SO, STATE:

- (1) THE USEPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER(S): Laboratory Waste - Inflammable D001
- (2) DO YOU CLAIM TO BE A SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR? NO YES (SEE 40 CFR 261.5.)

D. IS THIS WASTE A "HAZARDOUS WASTE" AS DEFINED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY AGENCY IN YOUR STATE? YES IF SO, STATE WHY IT IS SO DEFINED AND ANY STATE HAZARDOUS WASTE CODE NUMBERS ASSIGNED: \_\_\_\_\_

10. IS THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN SECTIONS 6-9 BASED UPON LABORATORY ANALYSIS OF THE WASTE MATERIAL? YES IF SO, PLEASE ADVISE OF THE DATE OF THE MOST RECENT ANALYSIS: Sept. 25, 1980

11. HAVE YOU OBTAINED TOXICITY STUDIES OF THIS WASTE STREAM? NO IF SO, PLEASE ATTACH A COPY OF THE RESULTS.

12. QUANTITY/SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS:

ANTICIPATED VOLUME IS: 55

GALLONS ☒ TONS ☐ CUBIC YARDS ☐ DRUMS ☐ OTHER ☐

PER: DAY ☐ WEEK ☐ MONTH ☒ YEAR ☐ ONE TIME ☐

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT REQUIRED: Flat Bed Truck

SERVICE/SCHEDULING REQUIREMENTS: Every other month

GENERATOR'S

AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY: M. Amin G. BROOK TITLE Assoc. Engr DATE 1/11/82

AUTOMATIC DISPOSAL CO.

6305 OGDEN AVE.

CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT: PERFORMED BY: 11-11-82

as consideration for the Generator's release of the above information, and any other supplemental data provided, agrees to treat such information as confidential property and will not disclose such information to others except as is required by law, and in such circumstances only after first giving notice to the Generator.

By:

Name

Title

# TOXICITY RATINGS

## C = No Toxicity

This designation is given to materials which fall into one of the following categories:

- Materials which cause no harm under any conditions of normal use
- Materials which produce toxic effects on humans only under the most unusual conditions or by overwhelming dosage.

## 1 = Slight Toxicity

(a) *Acute local.* Materials which on single exposures lasting seconds, minutes or hours cause only slight effects on the skin or mucous membranes regardless of the extent of the exposure.

(b) *Acute systemic.* Materials which can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, ingestion, or through the skin and which produce only slight effects following single exposures lasting seconds, minutes, or hours, or following ingestion of a single dose, regardless of the quantity absorbed or the extent of exposure.

(c) *Chronic local.* Materials which on continuous or repeated exposures extending over periods of days, months, or years cause only slight and usually reversible harm to the skin or mucous membranes. The extent of exposure may be great or small.

(d) *Chronic systemic.* Materials which can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, ingestion, or through the skin and which produce only slightly usually reversible effects following continuous or repeated exposures extending over days, months, or years. The extent of the exposure may be great or small.

In general those substances classified as having "slight toxicity" produce changes in the human body which are readily reversible and which disappear following termination of exposure, either with or without medical treatment.

## 2 = Moderate Toxicity

(a) *Acute local.* Materials which on single exposure lasting seconds, minutes, or hours cause moderate effects on the skin or mucous membranes. These effects may be the result of intense exposure for a matter of seconds or moderate exposure for a matter of hours.

(b) *Acute systemic.* Materials which can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, ingestion, or through the skin and which produce moderate effects following single exposures lasting seconds, minutes, or hours, or following ingestion of a single dose.

(c) *Chronic local.* Materials which on continuous or repeated exposures extending over periods of days, months, or years cause moderate harm to the skin or mucous membranes.

(d) *Chronic systemic.* Materials which can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, ingestion, or through the skin and which produce moderate effects following continuous or repeated exposures extending over periods of days, months, or years.

Those substances classified as having "moderate toxicity" may produce irreversible as well as reversible changes in the human body. These changes are not of such severity as to threaten life or produce serious physical impairment.

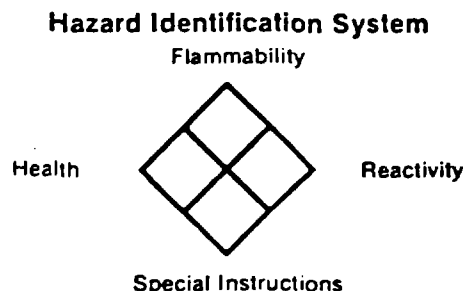
## 3 = Severe Toxicity

(a) *Acute local.* Materials which on single exposure lasting seconds or minutes cause injury to skin or mucous membranes of sufficient severity to threaten life or to cause permanent physical impairment or disfigurement.

(b) *Acute systemic.* Materials which can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, ingestion, or through the skin and which can cause injury of sufficient severity to threaten life following a single exposure lasting seconds, minutes, or hours, or following ingestion of a single dose.

(c) *Chronic local.* Materials which on continuous or repeated exposures extending over periods of days, months, or years can cause injury to skin or mucous membranes of sufficient severity to threaten life or cause permanent impairment, disfigurement, or irreversible change.

(d) *Chronic systemic.* Materials which can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, ingestion, or through the skin and which can cause death or serious physical impairment following continuous or repeated exposures to small amounts extending over periods of days, months, or years.



The above diagram identifies the "health," "flammability" and "reactivity" (instability and water reactivity) of a chemical and indicates the order of severity of each hazard by use of one of five numerical gradings, from four (4), indicating the severe hazard or extreme danger, to zero (0), indicating no special hazard. In the diamond-shaped diagram "health" hazard is identified at the left, "flammability" at the top, and "reactivity" at the right. The bottom space is primarily used to identify unusual reactivity with water. A W with a line through its center warns fire fighting personnel of the possible hazard in use of water.

This bottom space may also be used to identify a radiation hazard by the symbol  $\gamma$ . Oxidizing chemicals are identified in the bottom space by OXY.

To supplement the spatial arrangement, NFPA No. 704M recommends the use of colored backgrounds or colored numbers to identify the hazard categories — blue for "health," red for "flammability," yellow for "reactivity."

For a detailed description of the hazard identification system used here, see "Recommended System for the Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials, NFPA No. 704M, 1969 Edition."

The following paragraphs summarize the meanings of the numbers in each hazard category and explain what a number should tell fire fighting personnel about protecting themselves and how to fight fires where the hazard exists.

## Health

4 A few whiffs of the gas or vapor could cause death; or the gas, vapor, or liquid could be fatal on penetrating the fire fighters' normal full protective clothing which is designed for resistance to heat. For most chemicals having a Health 4 rating, the normal full protective clothing available to the average fire department will not provide adequate protection against skin contact with these materials. Only special protective clothing designed to protect against the specific hazard should be worn.

3 Materials extremely hazardous to health, but areas may be entered with extreme care. Full protective clothing, including self-contained breathing apparatus, rubber gloves, boots and bands around legs, arms and waist should be provided. No skin surface should be exposed.

2 Materials hazardous to health, but areas may be entered freely with self-contained breathing apparatus.

1 Materials only slightly hazardous to health. It may be desirable to wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

0 Materials which on exposure under fire conditions would offer no health hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible material.

## Flammability

4 Very flammable gases, very volatile flammable liquids, and materials that in the form of dusts or mists readily form explosive mixtures when dispersed in air. Shut off flow of gas or liquid and keep cooling water streams on exposed tanks or containers. Use water spray carefully in the vicinity of dusts so as not to create dust clouds.

3 Liquids which can be ignited under almost normal temperature conditions. Water may be ineffective on these liquids because of their low flash points. Solids which form coarse dusts, solids in shredded or fibrous form that create flash fires, solids that burn rapidly, usually because they contain their own oxygen, and any material that ignites spontaneously at normal temperatures in air.

2 Liquids which must be moderately heated before ignition will occur and solids that readily give off flammable vapors. Water spray may be used to extinguish the fire because the material can be cooled to below its flash point.

1 Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. Water may cause frothing of liquids with this flammability rating number if it gets below the surface of the liquid and turns to steam. However, water spray gently applied to the surface will cause a frothing which will extinguish the fire. Most combustible solids have a flammable rating of 1.

0 Materials that will not burn.

## Reactivity

4 Materials which in themselves are readily capable of detonation or of explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures. Includes materials which are sensitive to mechanical or localized thermal shock. If a chemical with this hazard rating is in an advanced or massive fire, the area should be evacuated.

3 Materials which in themselves are capable of detonation or of explosive decomposition or of explosive reaction but which require a strong initiating source or which must be heated under confinement before initiation. Includes materials which are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures or which react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement. Fire fighting should be done from an explosion-resistant location.

2 Materials which in themselves are normally unstable and readily undergo violent chemical change but do not detonate. Includes materials which can undergo chemical change with rapid release of energy at normal temperatures and pressures or which can undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures. Also includes those materials which may react violently with water or which may form potentially explosive mixtures with water or generates toxic gases, vapors or fumes when mixed with water. In advanced or massive fires, fire fighting should be done from a protected location.

1 Materials which in themselves are normally stable but which may become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures or which may react with water with some release of energy but not violently. Caution must be used in approaching the fire and applying water.

0 Materials which are normally stable even under fire exposure conditions and which are not reactive with water. Normal fire fighting procedures may be used.

WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

METAL KEY	TOTAL	(PPM)	EP TOXICITY	(PPM)	METAL KEY	TOTAL	(PPM)	EP TOXICITY	(PPM)
CN	21	23	10.0	30 31	Cu	39	41	0.9	48 49
Ag			6.8	38	Hg			0.2	56
As			2.5		Ni			0.5	
Ba			0.2		Pb			11.4	
Cd			0.1		Se			6.4	
Cr			122.0		Zn			4.6	
PHENOL			10.0		S			2.0 (Dissolved)	
ENDRIN					2 - 4 D				
LINDANE					2,4,5 - TP				
METHOXYCHLOR					TOXAPHENE				

LABORATORY NAME Chemical Waste Management of Illinois Tech Center

CERTIFICATION NUMBER 21

REVIEWED BY: 40

SITE CODE 1 9 17 0 4 5 0 2 SITE NAME Joliet/PSL

DISPOSAL METHOD 05 NEUTRALIZATION METHOD 30 31

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ (SITE OWNER)

SIGNATURE William R. Karpas (SITE OPERATOR)

STATUS 34 START DATE 35 36 / 37 38 / 39 40 EXPIRATION DATE 41 42 / 43 44 / 45 46

SITE CODE 22 SITE NAME 29

DISPOSAL METHOD 30 31 NEUTRALIZATION METHOD 32 33

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ (SITE OWNER)

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ (SITE OPERATOR)

STATUS 34 START DATE 35 36 / 37 38 / 39 40 EXPIRATION DATE 41 42 / 43 44 / 45 46

SITE CODE 22 SITE NAME 29

DISPOSAL METHOD 30 31 NEUTRALIZATION METHOD 32 33

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ (SITE OWNER)

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ (SITE OPERATOR)

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SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ (SITE OPERATOR)

STATUS 34 START DATE 35 36 / 37 38 / 39 40 EXPIRATION DATE 41 42 / 43 44 / 45 46

DISCLAIMER: The analytical data present in this application represent the results of an analysis of a single waste sample, for only the component(s) and characteristics for which entries are made, and using only three analytical methods or procedures specified for use by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. No representation is made by the laboratory or the site operator that other components or characteristics are not present in the sample analyzed, or that other waste samples or other analytical methods or procedures will not yield different analytical results.

## SPECIAL WASTE ANALYSIS REPORT

SALES

CODE

LABORATORY: Chemical Waste Management

CAL

A03036

WASTE PROFILE SHEET CODE

PROFILE SHEET RECEIVED ON: 1/12/82

Technical Center

REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE RECEIVED ON: 1/12/82CERTIFICATE OF REP. SAMPLE RECEIVED: 1/12/82SAMPLE TAKEN: 1/12/82PROPOSED TREATMENT/DISPOSAL FACILITY: Joliet/ESL

THE ANALYSES BELOW REPORTED WERE SELECTED BY ME, BASED UPON THE GENERATOR'S REPRESENTATIONS IN THE PROFILE SHEET AND ANY APPLICABLE WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN ESTABLISHED BY THE PROPOSED FACILITY FOR WASTE OF THIS TYPE. ANALYSES REQUIRED BY A WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN ARE INDICATED BY AN ASTERISK ( \* ).

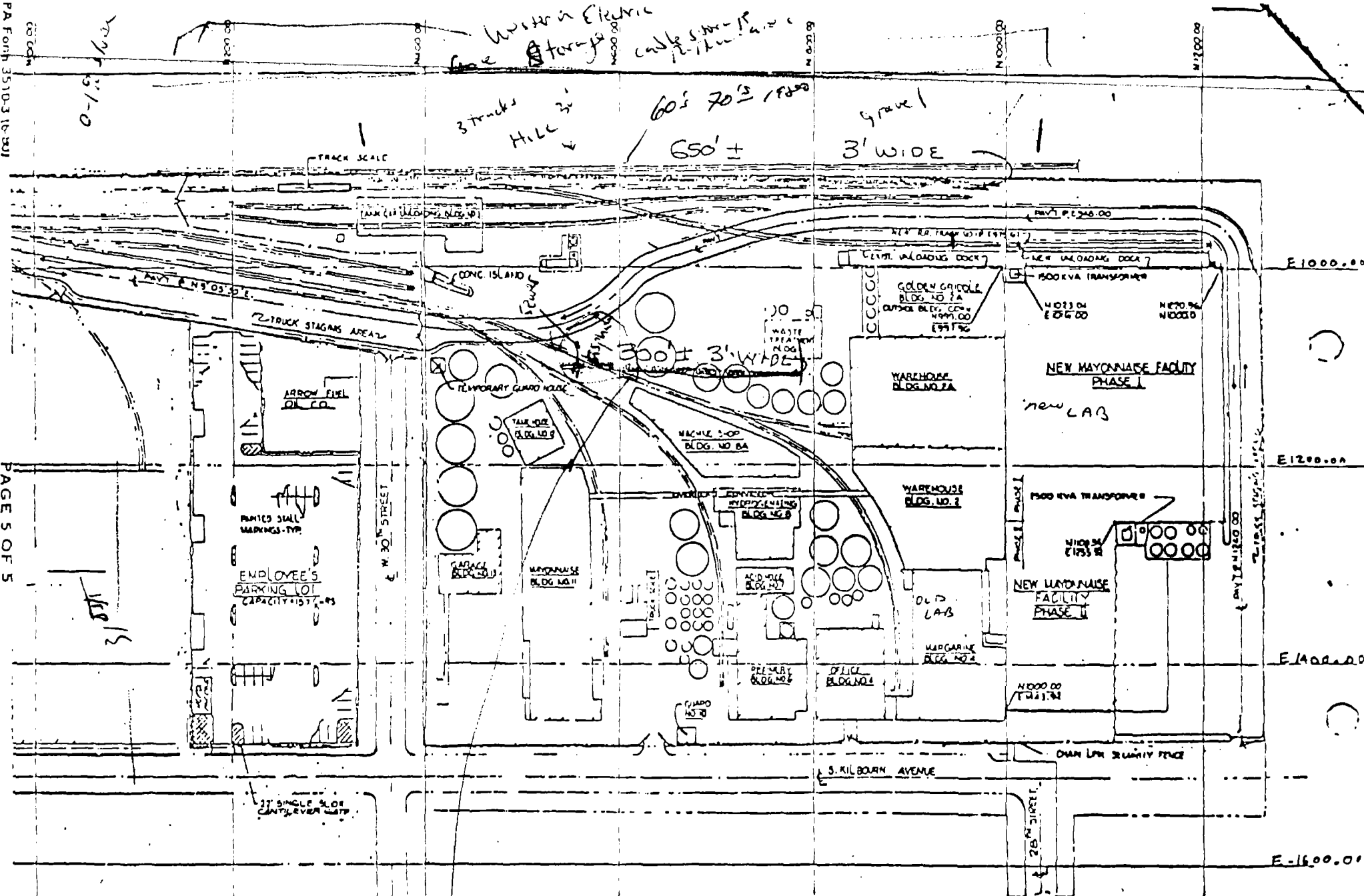
DATE OF ANALYSIS: 1-20-82LAB MANAGER: John W. Kolycano6327 Best Foods- Div. of C.P.C. International

Test	As Received	Leachate	Analyst Initials	Test	As Received	Leachate	Analyst Initials
Specific Gravity							
pH	7.9						
Acidity, % as							
Alkalinity, % as				Phenols, mg/l	210.0		
CO D, mg/l				Cyanides, as CN, Total, mg/l	210.0		
BIO D, mg/l				Cyanides, as CN, Free, mg/l			
Total Solids @ 105°C	30.83%						
Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l				Nitrogen, Ammonia, as N, mg/l			
Total Suspended Solids, mg/l				Nitrogen, Organic, as N, mg/l			
Residue on Evaporation @ 180°C				Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, as N, mg/l			
Flash Point, F°	110°		RL	Total Alkalinity (P), as CaCO <sub>3</sub> , mg/l			
Ash Content, on ignition	2.47%			Total Alkalinity (M), as CaCO <sub>3</sub> , mg/l			
Heating Value, BTU/lb				Total Hardness, as CaCO <sub>3</sub> , mg/l			
"Acid Scrub," gNaOH/g				Calcium Hardness, as CaCO <sub>3</sub> , mg/l			
				Magnesium Hardness, as CaCO <sub>3</sub> , mg/l			
Arsenic, as AS, mg/l	2.50						
Barium, as Ba, mg/l	0.23						
Boron, as Bi, mg/l				Oil and Grease, mg/l			
Cadmium, as Cd, mg/l	20.10						
Chromium, Total as Cr, mg/l	122.						
Hexavalent Chromium @ Cr, mg/l				Aldrin, mg/l			
Copper, as Cu, mg/l	0.93			Chlordane, mg/l			
Iron, Total as Fe, mg/l				DDT's, mg/l			
Iron, dissolved, as Fe, mg/l				Dieldrin, mg/l			
Lead, as Pb, mg/l	11.4			Endrin, mg/l			
Manganese, as Mn, mg/l				Heptachlor, mg/l			
Magnesium, as Mg, mg/l				Lindane, mg/l			
Mercury, as Hg, mg/l	0.22			Methoxychlor, mg/l			
Nickel, as Ni, mg/l	20.50			Toxaphene, mg/l			
Selenium, as Se, mg/l	1.40			Parathion, mg/l			
Silver, as Ag, mg/l	6.80			2, 4, D, mg/l			
Zinc, as Zn, mg/l	4.60			2, 4, 5, TP (Silvex), mg/l			
				PCB's, mg/l			
Bicarbonates, as HCO <sub>3</sub> , mg/l							
Carbonates, as CO <sub>3</sub> , mg/l							
Chlorides, as Cl, mg/l							
Fluorides, as F, mg/l							
Nitrate, as NO <sub>3</sub> , mg/l							
Nitrite, as NO <sub>2</sub> , mg/l							
Phosphate, as P, mg/l							
Sulfate, as SO <sub>4</sub> , mg/l							
Sulfides, as S, mg/l	22.0						

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use and benefit of Chemical Waste Management. No representation concerning sample validity or analytical accuracy or completeness is hereby made to any other person receiving this report.

0-15-16

PAGE 5 OF 5



~~LAB~~ waste Poured on Ground.

BEST FOODS - A UNIT OF CPC NORTH AMERICA.  
2816 SO. KILBOURN, AV. CHICAGO, ILL.

1 concrete under tank  
PLAN 1940-50  
SCALE 1:50  
concrete  
asphalt  
oil tank  
tanks  
write from tank